

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1822.

[NO. 130.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,

By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN* is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Money Lost.

THE mail carrier lost, somewhere on the road between Salisbury and Lincolnton, a parcel of money, all Salisbury Corporation bills, \$14, which was wrapped up in a piece of white paper, with the sum marked on the outside. Whoever will give information of the money, at either Salisbury or Lincolnton, or at any place on the road, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN GRASLEY.

Nov. 12, 1822.

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Sessions, A. D. 1822.—Original Attachment levied on household furniture.—Wm. McDowell vs. Hiram Gray. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Hiram Gray, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte.

Witness, R. LOVE, Ck. H. C. C.

6th Dec. 1822.—Pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822.—Thomas Green, administrator of Elijah Green, deceased, vs. Silas M. Green. Original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte, and the land condemned accordingly.

Witness, ROBT. LOVE, Ck. H. C. C.

Price adv. \$2. 6th Dec.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822.—Ephraim Greenlee vs. John Martin, and others. Original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and he heard ex parte.

Test, A. L. ERWIN, C. & J. E.

pr. adv. \$4. 3rd Dec.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the fourth Monday in September, 1822.—William A. Erwin, & Co. vs. Harrison Turner and others, heirs at law of John Turner. Justice judgment.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs at law of Polly Swarr reside beyond the limits of this State, whereupon ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said heirs of the said Polly Swarr appear before the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county aforesaid, to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, make themselves parties, and plead to issue or demur, judgment will be entered against them for the plaintiffs' demand, according to sci. facias.

Test, J. ERWIN, Ck.

3rd Dec.—price adv. \$1.25.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1822.—Henry Delamothie, vs. Robert Tisdale. Judicial attachment, levied on three hundred acres of land, joining the land of Brandy Harris, deceased. Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JOHN B. MARTIN, Ck.

3rd Dec.—Price adv. \$1.25.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of *Spring & Dinkins*, existing in Charlotte, N. C. having this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to the concern are requested to make payment or settlements with either of the co-partners, who are severally authorized to transact any business of the concern.

ELI SPRINGS,

ROBT. J. DINKINS.

October 22, 1822.

R. J. Dinkins and Co.

Will continue the business, in a few weeks, in the house lately occupied by Springs & Dinkins; and by the 20th of next month, will commence opening a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hard-ware and Cutlery, just arrived from New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleston; which they will sell low only for cash.

R. J. D. expresses his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of the vicinity of Charlotte for their liberal custom in his former business; and he hopes, from his former attention and that which will be paid to the present concern, he will still continue to share their favor. He expects, by the 1st of December, to have completed the opening of a very choice selection of *Dry Goods*; and as the present firm design to sell only for cash, they calculate to sell at short profits. They will keep constantly on hand an assortment of *Iron*, which they will sell very little above the works' price. Also, an assortment of northern made *Leather*. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

R. J. DINKINS, & CO.

October 22, 1822.—6wt30

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of Peter. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgments shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.

Oct. 1, 1822.—21

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Sept. Term, 1822.—Isaac Goodwin, and Polly his wife, vs. Daniel Davis and George Davis, executors of Uriah Davis, deceased. Petition for distributive share, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Davis, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said George Davis appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petition of the petitioners will be heard ex parte as to him, the matters and things therein contained taken as confessed, and decreed accordingly.

Attest, ROBT. HENY, Ck.

Pr. adv. \$2. 6wt32

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.—William Zachary, vs. John Edwards and Stokes Edwards. Original attachment.—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test, D. EARNEST, Ck.

September 19, 1822.—41r

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, vs. the heirs of George Keistler, deceased. Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy.

Test, JAMES HILL, C. J. E.

Price adv. \$4.

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the *Carolina Office*.

Merchants' Hotel,

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of Society & King Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLES H. MIOTT, is happy to inform his friends, and the public generally, that there have been considerable improvements and conveniences added to the above establishment, through the past year. The bar is now opened, at which will be kept every variety of refreshments; his table will be furnished with the best market offers. The fire-proof stables that have been built exclusively for the use of the house, (and on the opposite side of the street) will be attended by attentive Ostlers.

In fact, every thing will be done to render the situation of the Traveller comfortable.

The Columbia and Augusta Stage offices are kept at this house.

Charleston, Oct. 1, 1822. 6wt31

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive ostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

October 7, 1822.—22

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. And only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

A REAL

Lancasterian School,

IS now, for the first time, introduced in this county, for both sexes, attended by male and female ushers, under the superintendence of Alexander Garden, from the Spratt's Ville Lancasterian School, where he studied this new and expeditious system, with great success, under Mr. Peter Ulrick, who has recently arrived from Philadelphia, with the latest improvements, &c. and possesses certificates of that fact.

The branches taught in his school are such as are comprised in an English education, &c. Parents and Guardians, who may feel disposed to place their children under his care, may depend that nothing on his part shall be wanting to expedite their progress in learning, and to instil moral principles into their minds; and will, he trusts, be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

The object of these schools is to lessen the load of human misery; and to better the religious, moral, and social condition of society, by teaching those who attend not only to read and write, &c. but what is infinitely of more moment, the fear of the Lord, veneration for his holy word—for the ordinance of the Lord's house, and a due observance of the Lord's day.

The permanent institutions of this happy country, render it a proper theatre for the display of all the numerous blessings which flow from its general introduction, as this system has done more to civilize the barbarian, enlighten the ignorant, and inculcate the principles of virtue, than any scheme of reformation of human origin ever presented to the world.

The public are earnestly invited to visit the school, every Friday afternoon, when they may fully satisfy themselves with the propriety of the system; where seats are prepared for them, and they can enter and retire at pleasure, without interrupting the school.

ALEXANDER GARDEN.

Centre, Fred. Co. Nov. 8, 1822.

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making *Cotton Saw Gins* on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the State. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms.

Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3mt33

Stop the Villain!

I WILL give one hundred dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or \$50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, \$375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven \$50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one \$30 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 1 foot 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his forehead rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 15wt39 FEROY HAIL.

Watch & Clock Repairing

and SILVER-SMITHING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and the citizens in general, in Salisbury and its vicinity, that he still continues his business two doors east of his former stand, where he assures the public that his utmost endeavors shall not be wanting to accommodate those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, constantly kept for sale. CURTIS WILKINSON.

Nov. 12, 1822. 133

N. B. Those who have accounts of long standing, are requested to settle them without delay. C. W.

Examination.

THE second semi-annual examination of the *Pleasant Retreat Academy*, under the direction of the Rev. John Mushat and Mr. Nathaniel N. Smith, commenced on Monday, the 11th of the present instant, and closed on the succeeding Wednesday.

The trustees are again, from a sense of the duty they owe to the teachers, to the public and themselves, obliged to express their high satisfaction in relation to the accuracy and progress of the students. Not to find one individual among a number of students, amounting to about eighty, who did not afford satisfactory evidence of the care and ability of the instructors and of the improvement of the students themselves, was calculated to excite a pleasure and present prospects more easily conceived than described. This, and the good order of the students, show in a clear point of view the happy effects that result from the combined operation of talents and faithfulness in those to whom the education of youth is entrusted.

The exercises of the academy will again commence on the first of January next, under the direction of the same gentlemen who have conducted it during the last year. Boarding, including fire wood, lodging, washing and candles, can be had at the usual price of \$7 50 per month.

To accommodate parents and guardians, who live more southwardly, and whose patronage has been liberal, there will be but one vacation in the year, which will commence about the middle of November; although the term of teaching will be considered as divided into two sessions, the first commencing in January, and the second in the month of June.

D. REINHARDT, Secretary.

Lincolnton, Nov. 16, 1822.—3c31.

THE subscriber having agreed with Gen. Gray, Wm. Hogan, Esq. and other gentlemen of their neighborhood, to teach a School, for one year, at a stated salary, with the privilege of taking in eight pupils on his own account, would be thankful to any gentlemen, who may wish to have their sons or wards educated in the Latin or Greek language, for their patronage. The price of tuition will be \$18 per annum. Board may be had at \$52. The Seminary will commence about the second Monday in December.

L. EVANS.

Randolph County, Nov. 17, 1822.

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, Nixon Curry broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villainies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

ALLEN GILL.

D. S. of Fred. County, N. Carolina.

Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

FADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 17th day of December next, that the stock of such delinquents will on that day, be sold at venue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'y.

Oct. 29, 1822.—8wt32

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822. LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, living in the state of N. Carolina, Lincolnton county, on or about the 20th inst. of October last, a Red Roan Horse, about fifteen hands high, black mane and tail, with a small scar on the back part of the pattern of the hind leg between the joint and the hough—thirty years old last spring. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be given for the horse, and fifty dollars for the thief and horse.

JOSEPH KINDRICK.

3wt31r

Runaway.

WAS committed to the jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of Moses, aged about 21 years, and is very black; says he was bought of Peterson Goodwin, Dinwiddie county, Va. by William Winns, negro trader, of Georgia. The owner is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for jail fees, &c. according to law.

SAM'L JONES, Sheriff.

Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1822. [331]

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Raleigh, N. C. November 18, 1822.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN—Called together to consult for the general welfare, from among our fellow-citizens in the various counties of the state, and well acquainted with their interests and wishes, you have ever been viewed as a most interesting body. It is with particular satisfaction that I once more witness your meeting, confident as I am, that under the guidance of our excellent constitution, you will steadily pursue the common good. Chosen from among the people for your knowledge of their interests and devotion to their welfare, we may with safety rely on your patriotism and firmness never to abandon or neglect them, or suffer yourselves to be warped by sectional prejudices and local views, losing sight of the good of the whole. For let us ever bear in mind that the good of the whole, if not immediately, will always eventually prove the good of every individual.

I beg leave to call your attention, in a few observations, to some of the most prominent objects which claim your deliberation, without pretending even to name many things which your wisdom may suggest as requiring legislative interference. But it will be found, that by effectively promoting a few objects of fundamental importance, others which are highly desirable and useful will follow of consequence, or at least with much less immediate aid.

The improvement of the navigation of our rivers, an object which has for some years occupied much of the attention of the Legislature, and excited a great deal of interest throughout the state, will no doubt again come before you. It is a desirable thing to all, that every facility within the power of the state should be afforded to our internal trade—it gives excitement to industry, and produces individual and state wealth—it improves the agriculture of the country, by making it the interest of every man to add to the productiveness of his lands—As it enhances the value of the farmer's lands, it makes him content to live and labor on his fields, rather than abandon them for a trifle, and rove in quest of wealth in countries more convenient to markets—it diffuses knowledge among the people by throwing open the avenues of communication, and affording free scope to the interchange of opinions, and the circulation of useful information; and so intimately are the operations of government connected with the agriculture, the arts, and the commerce of the country, that the farmer, while his interest leads him to avail himself of every source of knowledge within his reach relating to his avocations, will necessarily be led, in proportion to his opportunities, to a knowledge of the nature and administration of his government; to watch with an intelligent eye the conduct of those in office; and to guard against the artifices of designing and intriguing men. In fine, so general and extensive is the influence of convenient channels of intercourse, that there are but few objects of legislation of common interest, with which the subject has not some important relation.

It is therefore unnecessary to say that I feel a deep interest in the internal improvement of the state, or to endeavor to impress more deeply on your minds its very great importance. The laudable zeal which you have so long manifested in this grand project, is an evidence that you are sensible of its importance, and will not neglect it. But as to the particular objects which should be first effected, there has, I know, been a diversity of opinions. We have, I think, all seen, that had our limited funds been originally directed to a few points of primary and more general importance, and not dispersed in small portions throughout the state, the result would have been more beneficial to every section. Had we begun at the mouths of our rivers, and proceeded upwards, every step would have given additional impulse to those immediately interested in the work, and this impulse would have continued to spread until the whole state would have felt it. For example—if the channel of the Cape Fear, between Wilmington and the Bar, could have been deepened so as to admit vessels that could cross the Bar to come up to the town with their loads, and to go out with the same freight, without the aid of lighters, it is easy to perceive to what great extent the effects would have been experienced, both in stimulating the Navigation Company to vigorous exertions in clearing the river higher up, and in affording better prices to the planter for his produce, and lessening the cost of salt and other articles. But the truth is, that by dividing our strength so much in attempting to ef-

fect every thing at once, we have effected, comparatively, nothing, and it is to be feared that few facilities to trade exist now that did not exist before the commencement of our improvements. And what, but the one before assigned, can have been the cause of the failure of our works? We have for several years had the services of an able Engineer, who has explored our rivers, pointed out the various obstructions to their navigation, and given instructions in what manner they were to be removed; a zealous and intelligent Board of gentlemen have been watching over every project, and pushing them forward by all the means in their power, and still our progress is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible.—The reason is obvious.—We have not concentrated our money in sums sufficiently large to effect the object to which they have been applied. If a remedy is still within our power, it is for your wisdom to devise and apply it. I have already said more than I had intended, designing only to call your attention to the subject. The interest which I feel in improving the condition of the people, the sovereignty and strength of our country, will, I trust, claim your forbearance, and excuse the freedom and candour which I have used. The report of the Board of Internal Improvements will shortly be submitted to your honorable body, which will afford you every information with regard to our public works.

Before we leave the subject of Internal Improvements, suffer me to call your attention to a subject which has hitherto been too little regarded, and to which some of the foregoing remarks have reference. I mean the opening and improving of our Roads. While we are expending the public treasury in improving the navigation of our rivers, we owe it to those who live remote from navigable streams, and who, in many sections, find it necessary to go to market by land, to open Roads which may intersect and unite at convenient points, and lead to good markets. By this means, too, we should keep in our own state a great deal of produce, which at present enriches other states, and draw capital to our market towns, which our own produce has helped to centre in theirs. Although it is desirable that every man should have a convenient channel to carry his surplus produce to market, even though he should be adding to the wealth of another state, yet it is but justice to ourselves, that while we expend the public wealth, we should, at least, give our own markets a fair competition. While our treasure is employed in public improvements, it is surely desirable that those improvements should be so directed as to repay us. It is, therefore, of the highest importance, while we open rivers which lead into other states, and give the farmer inducement to carry their produce away, that we should likewise make roads to our own market towns, give our merchants a fair competition, and add to our wealth; and this is still more desirable, when we consider that it would be to the manifest advantage of the planter, by giving him a choice of markets. I might point out particular roads which seem to claim your prompt assistance, but the circumstance that some of you come immediately from them, and are, therefore, much better prepared to explain and enforce their importance, renders it useless. Your own discernment will follow the subject throughout its extensive bearings, and your wisdom and attachment to the common weal, are a sufficient guarantee that you will give it your mature deliberation, and adopt such measures as are practicable and conducive to the great ends in view. The improvement of roads and rivers would soon enable our citizens to get out of debt, and would be the surest means, by affording a strong motive to industry, of keeping them from the ruinous and visionary schemes of speculation. Talk not of Banks—of an increase of circulating medium, as a means of extricating them from their embarrassments. It will only "put off the evil day" of payment. Our countrymen, taught in the school of sure experience, begin to see the wisdom of economy, and to feel the necessity of retrenchment. They are in the very situation, then, to return to habits of industry and morality; and they will do it, and will soon rid themselves of debt, if you will offer them every inducement, and every facility in your power. They will presently get into the good old ways of certainty and safety, and will be content with a more moderate increase of wealth.

By a judicious and well conducted plan of Internal Improvements—by opening, so far as our resources will permit, our roads and rivers, always taking care to begin with such works as are of the most general utility, the effects of which would be most extensively experienced, we should go far towards accomplishing another most important object of state policy, viz. the improvement of the agricultural condition of the country. The planting community are the very strength and sinews of the government, and in proportion as they are suffered to languish, must the government become feeble and inoperative, and all other objects of public utility experience a depression. The effect of roads and navigation on agriculture will always be mutually felt, and if the Legislature would give to agricul-

ture even a small share of direct aid and encouragement, there is no doubt the effect would be reciprocated in a much higher ratio. With the increase of agriculture, indeed, every thing else is made to flourish. Wealth, knowledge, and virtue conspire to make us happy, and perpetuate the inestimable boon of freedom and independence.—Contentment smiles in the cottage, and wealth diffuses its genial influence to all around.—There is an inspiring beauty and harmony in the aspect of a well cultivated country, which seem to be reflected from the countenance of the people; and I never presented to my imagination a more delightful image than that of flourishing fields, cultivated by free and happy people. Born in the country and raised a planter, I have always felt a degree of enthusiasm in contemplating this subject, bordering, perhaps, on extravagance. But its importance is by no means diminished by the coolness of deliberation; its consequence, indeed, is the more obvious and home-felt; for its practical and universal necessity goes into every man's door, and is experienced alike by all classes of society. Why our agriculture has been so long neglected by the Legislature, and is so far behind hand with respect to some of our sister states; and whether it be not high time that you should extend to it your fostering care, appear to me to be inquiries well worthy your attention. Their solution I leave to your own wisdom, and the remedy or remedies your own judgment, far better than mine, will suggest. If the reclaiming of our exhausted lands could be commenced by offering premiums, or by any other better means, the beneficial results, I apprehend, would very soon appear. Could you induce farmers to make experiments on their lands, in new methods of cultivation, and the introduction of articles not of common growth, and which have been found to be profitable, not only as valuable articles of produce, but as enriching the soil, a very great improvement would, without doubt, be thereby effected. But to you, gentlemen, with confidence and with pleasure, I submit the subject, without pretending to dictate to your wisdom, or believing that I can add to your zeal for the common good.

In connection with this and the subject of education, to which I must beg leave to invite your attention at the present session, I would mention one defect, which appears to me to exist generally in the education of our young men of liberal advantages: They know little or nothing of agriculture, and are not taught to hold it in proper estimation. The consequence is, that they nearly all devote themselves to the learned professions, and leave the calling of husbandry, equally as respectable and more useful, to those whom they consider their inferiors. By this defect, and these consequent mistaken notions, we lose the talents and influence of many a young man, who lags and withers in one of the professions, when he might be an ornament and guide in the quiet walks of agriculture, and constitute one of that most excellent and useful class of society, *good citizens*. It is truly melancholy to witness the crowds of drones that hang upon the rear of the learned professions, burdens to themselves and burdens to society, because they are useless; and many of them—perhaps I might say a large majority—men of talents, but unhappily misapplied. I trust, if they are beyond the saving influence of the Legislature, that you have it still in your power to prevent their accumulation, and to diffuse the talents of our state into more extensive usefulness. Should the Legislature even practically unite in the important truth, that it is of the last moment to the stability and security of our republican institutions, that all kinds of useful knowledge should be extended to our youth, the poorest as well as the richest, it is to be hoped that they will not overlook the article of agriculture; and in the present flourishing state of our University, when its wealth has received such an addition in western lands, its number of students such an increase, its buildings receiving such improvement and extension, and its able Faculty and Trustees are so zealous and indefatigable in raising its reputation, and extending the sphere of its usefulness, it appears to be an auspicious period to introduce the subject of agriculture within its walls, and lend it your aid. Were you even to devote a considerable sum of money to this purpose, how manifold would be the interest which the people would receive in its advantages? Young men of liberal education would leave our University with proper ideas of the dignity and usefulness of agricultural avocations, and with much useful knowledge relating thereto. They would go into the different parts of the state, and devote themselves to agriculture, and associate in Societies with men of more limited opportunities, where their knowledge and their influence would be widely diffused, and give a life and vigor to agriculture, of which we can easily form some conception. But I would not have you suppose that this subject is altogether neglected in our University.—We have there a professorship of chemistry and mineralogy, which bear an intimate relation to agriculture; and it gives me much pleasure to state, that I have been informed that the gentleman who

has charge of that department of instruction, takes a lively interest in the improvement of the agriculture of the country, and devotes a part of his course of lectures to that subject alone, and loses no opportunity of imparting to his pupils every article of knowledge which will be of service in the business of life. I am happy that I have it in my power to make known the fact, that our University is not confined to those studies which, though of the highest importance in a liberal education, have no immediate relation to the concerns of life. I have said the more on this subject, because it derives additional importance from the fact that we are, and from our geographical situation must continue to be, an agricultural rather than a commercial people. I trust that this fact, and the intrinsic importance of the subject, will lead you to a serious investigation of it, and (for it is surely practicable) to give it your aid and protection.

With regard to education, although we have been considering an important part of it, you are by no means to stop here. Our constitution has made it your duty to encourage and promote every kind of useful learning. Its wise and patriotic framers, who were about to burst from the thralldom of oppression, and who were sensible of the enslaving influence of ignorance, ordained it to be their own duty and the duty of their sons, to whom they were soon to bequeath the inestimable legacy of freedom, to diffuse learning among the people—and they no doubt looked forward, in pleasing contemplation, to the period when their posterity should have schools and academies erected among them; when knowledge, at least of the more ordinary and indispensable kind, should be within the reach of the child of the poorest citizen—when "all useful knowledge should be duly encouraged and promoted"—the people acquainted with their rights, sensible of their national blessings, and therefore determined to perpetuate their institutions; and to keep the soil which their fathers had purchased with their blood and treasure, "the land of freedom, and the asylum of the oppressed." I fear, gentlemen, if those venerable fathers were to rise from their tombs, they would reproach us with supineness and neglect, and would not listen to our plea of want of power. We shall never know what power we have until we exert it; and it holds in political as well as physical strength, that it is increased by exercise. To all these subjects, then, which appear to me, I am sure, in a far more important light than my limits or language will allow me to express, let us give heed, and timely heed. Let us do something, however little—it may prove in time "a grain of mustard seed."

But whilst we are sedulous to attain these grand objects, we should not lose sight of the fact that these and all our blessings and privileges are liable to invasion from abroad. We have experienced the injustice of foreign nations before, and we have no reason to conclude that this is never to be the case again. It is therefore important that we should direct our attention to the training of our militia. Our militia system, as you well know, is still very defective. Let us ever recollect the advice of our Political Father, to prepare for war in time of peace. By far the most important part of this preparation consists in training up a body of men that will always be ready, in case of war, to send into the field an efficient force. It seems to be the policy of the general government to reduce the standing army of the United States, as being too expensive and dangerous to the Republic. Whether this be sound policy or not, it certainly increases the importance of having a well organized militia. At present it is difficult to discover what advantage is derived from our system and practice, except in a few remarkable instances, where individual exertion and spirit present a cheering prospect amid the surrounding gloom, and show what may be done by proper endeavors. This is a subject of no small moment, and I trust will receive a share of your deliberations. It is to be hoped that we may never become a nation of soldiers by profession; or neglect the delightful arts of peace, while we pay some regard to those of war. And while we prepare for our enemies, we should cherish towards them generosity and forbearance, adopting the sentiment, "be able for thine enemy rather in power than use."

By an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1819, it is made the duty of the Governor to procure places of deposit in the towns of Edenton, Newbern and Fayetteville for such arms as belonged to, or might become the property of the state, and to cause such arms to be collected and removed to one of those places. Since the adjournment of your last session, I have received a letter from the War Department of the U. States, stating that the small arms, accoutrements and artillery procured during the last six years, agreeably to an act of Congress, passed in the year 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, were ready for delivery, and would be delivered so soon as returns of the militia of all the states should be made; by which they would be enabled to distribute the relative proportions to the respective states and territo-

ries, agreeably to the said act. By the law of this state above mentioned, they will be deposited at one of the places designated, unless otherwise directed by the General Assembly.

Agreeably to the act of the last session of the General Assembly, authorizing the sale of so much of the Cherokee lands as had been surveyed and remained unsold, I gave notice, according to law, of the time and place of holding said sales, and appointed Col. John Patton, of Buncombe county, commissioner to superintend the same. I expect to have it in my power, in a short time, to lay before you the report of the commissioner, which will, doubtless, give you all the information you may require. It is made the duty of the commissioner, by the act of Assembly, to ascertain and report to the Public Treasurer what lands are in dispute between the Indians claiming under the treaties and persons holding under the state; and the Treasurer is directed not to proceed in the collection of bonds due for such lands until the controversy is properly settled; and, in the event of the claimants under the state being ejected, to refund to them such sums as they have paid to the state, with interest from the time of payment. It is recommended to your consideration whether it would not be to the advantage of the State to adopt some method of extinguishing the Indian claims, and satisfying our purchasers, who, from the uncertainty of their titles, are kept from settling on, and improving their lands, while the state is lying out of the purchase money. It is thought that a sum of money, far under the value of the lands in dispute, would be sufficient to buy out their claims, and prevent all further litigation; and, if this be the fact, it is surely of the highest importance that it should be effected.

Before I conclude, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing the very high gratification which I have received from the superior taste and judgment which have been displayed in the progress of our State House to its present near state of completion. It is with satisfaction I can testify, so far as my observation has gone, to the diligent endeavors of Mr. Nichols, to have it completed by the present session; but the sickness with which we have been visited, during the summer and fall, and from which but few have escaped, together with other unforeseen events, has prevented. Although neglect ought not, in any shape, to receive your sanction, yet I feel confident you will not withhold your indulgence where it should be extended. Of the talents of the Architect, I need say nothing, when you have such an elegant specimen before you; but I cannot omit to say, that while we are furnishing the representatives of the people with a commodious and elegant building, suitable to the dignity of their body, it is surely a source of pleasure that we are, at the same time, giving encouragement to genius and attainments in one of the fine arts, which have hitherto been so little known, or properly estimated, among us. Should it be necessary to make an additional appropriation for the finishing of the House, the propriety of making it, is submitted to your consideration. It was thought that the sum appropriated at the last session would be sufficient, but in the progress of such a building as the one under view, additions and alterations will occur, so that it is impossible to calculate, exactly, what sum will be required, especially when so much remains to be done as did at the close of the last session.

Accompanying this communication are the resignations of such justices of the peace and field officers of the militia as have been received during the recess, together with my letter book, and such letters and documents as it is proper should be laid before you.

With the highest respect and consideration,

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
GABRIEL HOLMES.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.—This being the constitutional day for the meeting of the Legislature of our state, a large majority of both Houses appeared, (7 only being absent in this House.)

After the qualification of the Members, on motion of Mr. Glisson, Bartlett Yancey, Esq. was unanimously chosen Speaker of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Glisson, Gen. Covington was appointed Clerk, and Col. Clark Assistant Clerk of this House.

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.—Messrs. Glisson and Barringer, of the Senate, and Mr. Fisher and Mr. Blackledge, of the Commons, were appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to inform him of the readiness of the two Houses to receive any communication he might think proper to make. This committee reported that his Excellency would make a communication to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The two Houses proceeded to ballot for three Engrossing Clerks, fifteen gentlemen being in nomination. It resulted in the election of Thomas T. Armstrong, of Stokes, and Samuel F. Patterson, of Wilkes.

THURSDAY, NOV. 21.—The following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. Cameron—
Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed, to whom shall be referred all bills or other propositions relating to the Judiciary.

By Mr. Baker, of Gates—
Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the repairs of the State House, be referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Pugh moved that John D. Jones, the Representative from the town of Wilmin ton, be appointed Speaker of the House of Commons; and Mr. Hill from Stokes, moved that James Mebane, one of the Representatives from Orange, be appointed. Whereupon a ballot took place, and Mr. Jones was reported as duly elected, 65 votes to 55.

Pleasant Henderson was appointed Clerk, and Wm. B. Lockhart, Clerk Assistant. THURSDAY, NOV. 21.—Lewis D. Henry, of Cumberland, and John L. M'Millan, of Bladen, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the sale of the Cherokee lands, be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Mebane, Brickell, C. Carson and Baird, form this committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the expenditure on public buildings, be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Fisher, Graham, Love, Silbury and Williamson, form this committee.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the militia and public arms be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Barringer, Graves, Boykin, Henry and Shepard, form this committee.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, Resolved, That a select committee be appointed on the Judiciary. Messrs. Mebane, Henry, Brickell, Thornton and Gilchrist, form this committee.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to appoint standing and joint committees of Finance, Propositions and Grievances, Claims, Education, Internal Improvements and Agriculture. The Senate have not yet acted on this resolution. These committees will be stated next week.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to repeal the second section of the act of 1821, respecting the Supreme Court. [This bill contemplates repealing that part of the act which gives the Court power to grant new trials upon matters of fact.]

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 16.—By the schr. *Sarah Ann*, capt. Budd, arrived yesterday, we have received from our attentive correspondent, files of Havana papers to the 6th inst. They afford us later intelligence, both from Old and New Spain, than had been previously received. It appears, from these data, that some degree of quiet had been restored in Old Spain; while the emperor of New Spain, was just beginning to experience the cares and troubles necessarily attendant upon the office which he has usurped.—Some translations will be found below.

Addresses had been presented to the emperor Iturbide, from various public bodies in Mexico, complaining in loud terms of the oppressions experienced by the people under his government, and upbraiding him with having violated his oaths, made in the most solemn manner, in the presence of the congress of the empire. They represent the country as fast sinking into ruin, and undisguisedly express their determination to restore it to liberty, or perish in the attempt. We shall probably give a specimen of these addresses in a future paper.

Proposals, of which the following is the substance, had been made to Senor Don Jose Davila, commandant of the fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa, by the council of Vera Cruz:—That as he did not possess powers from the Spanish government, authorising him to surrender that fortress, he should nevertheless abstain from hostilities, and preserve the peace and harmony which ought naturally to exist between the two countries. They assure him in this event, that Spaniards coming to settle in Mexico, from the moment of their arrival, should enjoy all the advantages of citizens, without being subjected to the time, &c. prescribed by Law for other foreigners. Spanish merchant vessels to have certain exclusive privileges allowed them. That in the mean time no hostilities should be undertaken on either side; but that the fortress and the city should continue the relations of amity. It was also stipulated, that the governor of Vera Cruz should pay the expenses of the garrison, while this state of things continued; it being understood that the commandant abstain from interfering with or exacting duties from all vessels entering the bay, including those of Spain. Spanish men of war to be under the immediate control of the commandant of the fortress. Vessels belonging to the empire of Mexico to be allowed to enter the port freely, with their colors flying, and while in port, to be subject to the control of their own government only. No change of commanders, or introduction of troops into the fortress, to be allowed, during the continuance of this armistice.

These proposals were carried to the

We trust that the members from the counties friendly to a convention, will avail themselves of the opportunity of being together, to meet and concert measures with each other. This is all

opted our present constitution; and we think we detract nothing from the merit of the convention of 1776, when we say, at although the present constitution, then framed, answered every purpose, in the course of nearly half a century, our physical and political character is materially altered; and the time has fully arrived when the population of the state, particularly in the West, requires that our constitution should be new-modelled, bottomed on equality and republican principles. We disclaim all personal hostility to our fellow-citizens who live in the eastern part of the state. We are members of the same family, our feelings and interests should be the same, so far

do assorted Sattinets
do do Cassinets
case super Valencia Vestings
do Toilinet do
do super printed Vest Shapes
bales 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 London Duffel Blank-
ets

Books.
THOSE persons in Cabarrus county, to whom
I have loaned books, will please return them
David Storke, Esq. merchant, in Concord.
JOHN TRAVIS.

The dwelling-house is two stories, 28 feet square.

persons indebted to said estate, either by note,
bond, or book account, and

according to the act of the Legislature of the state, passed in October, 1891.

JAS. BIVINGS, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

the inhabitants of Salisbury and vicinity, that he has again commenced business at his old

There is now in cultivation about one hundred acres of first quality bottom land, also a consid-

... ..

100

Poetry.

EDUCATION.

The Lion, o'er his wild domains,
Rides by the terror of his eye;
The Eagle of the rock retains,
By force his empire in the sky;
The Shark, the tyrant of the flood,
Pursues his prey with quenchless rage,
Parent and young, unweaned from blood,
Are still the same from age to age.

Of all that live, and move, and breathe,
Man only, rises o'er his birth;
He looks above, around, beneath—
At once the heir of Heaven and Earth.
Force, cunning, speed, which nature gave
The various tribes throughout her plan,
Life to preserve, from death to save—
These are the *lowest* powers of man.

From strength to strength he travels on,
He leaves the lingering brute behind;
And when a few short years are gone,
He soars a disembodied mind,
Destined his future course sublime
Through nobler, better paths to run,
With him the certain end of time
Is but eternity begun.

What aids him in this high pursuit,
Opens, illumines, cheers the way,
Discerns the immortal from the brute—
God's image from the mould of clay?
'Tis Knowledge!—Knowledge to the soul
Is power, and liberty, and peace;
And, while celestial ages roll,
The joys of knowledge shall increase.

Aid then the generous plan, that spreads
The light which universal beams,
And through the human desert leads
Truth's living, pure, perpetual streams.
Behold! a new creation rise,
New spirit breath'd into the clod,
Where'er the voice of Wisdom cries—
MAN, KNOW THYSELF, AND FEAR THY GOD!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

CORAL ISLANDS.

From the Quarterly Review of Kotzebue's
Voyage of Discovery.

"It has long been known that the upper surface of those Islands, usually known by the name of Coral Rocks, is composed of calcareous fragments of a great variety of forms, the production of marine animals; and since the voyages of Cook, Flinders, D'Entrecasteaux, and others, it has been generally supposed, that those minute creatures began their wonderful fabrics at the very depth of the ocean, building upwards from the bottom, and that each generation dying in its cell, was succeeded by others building upon the labors of their predecessors, and thus rising in succession till they reached the surface. This was surmised to be the process, from the circumstance of the sea being found so deep close to the external side of the reef, as frequently to be unfathomable. It now appears that this is not precisely the case. The facility with which the little vessel of Kotzebue entered through the open spaces in the surrounding reef or dam, into the included lagoon, enabled M. Chamisso to inspect more narrowly the nature of their origin and progress. From the circumstance of their being grouped only in certain spots of the Pacific, and always in an united though irregular chain, generally more or less approaching to a circle, he was led to conclude that the coral animals lay the foundation of their edifices on shoals in the ocean, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, on the summits of those submarine mountains, which advance sufficiently near the surface to afford them as much light and heat as may be necessary for their operations. The extreme depth at which they can perform their functions has not yet been ascertained; but it was found, on the late voyage of discovery, that in Baffin's Bay, marine animals existed at the depth of 1000 fathoms, and in a temperature below the freezing point. The outer edge of the reef exposed to the surf is the first that shews itself above the water, and consists of the largest blocks of coral rock, composed of madrepores mixed with various shells, and the spines of the sea hedge hog, which break into large tablets, and are so compact, as to sound loudly under the hammer. On the sloping side of the inner ridge or the reef, the animals discovered in the act of carrying on their operations, were the tubipora musica, the milleporacerulea, distichopora, actinias, and various kinds of polypus. The living branches of the lythophytes, were generally attached to the dead stems; many of the latter, however, crumbled into sand, which accumulating on the inner declivity,

constitutes a considerable part of the surface of the new Islands.

The ridge of reef when once above water on the windward side, extends itself by slow degrees till it has surrounded the whole plateau of the submarine mountain, leaving in the middle an enclosed lake, into which are passages, more or less deep, communicating with the ocean; the islets formed on the reef or wall are smaller or larger, according to accidental circumstances. Chamisso observed, that the smaller species of corals had sought a quiet abode within the lagoon, where they were silently and slowly throwing up banks, which in process of time unite with the islets that surround them, and at length fill up the lagoon, so that what was at first a ring of islands, becomes one connected mass of land.—The progress towards a state fit for the habitation of man is thus described by the naturalist.

"As soon as it has reached such a height that it remains almost dry at low water, at the time of ebb, the corals leave off building higher; sea-shells, fragments of coral, sea hedge hog shells, and their broken off prickles, are united by the burning sun, through the medium of the burning cemented sand, which has arisen from the pulverization of the above mentioned shells, into one whole or solid stone, which, strengthened by the continual throwing up of new materials, gradually increases in thickness, till it at last becomes so high, that it is covered only during some seasons of the year by the high tides. The heat of the sun so penetrates the mass of those when it is dry, that it splits in many places, and breaks off in flakes. These flakes, so separated, are raised one upon another by the waves, at the time of high water. The always active surf throws blocks of coral (frequently of a fathom in length, and three or four feet thick) and shells of marine animals between and upon the foundation stones; and after this the calcareous sand lies undisturbed, and offers to the seeds of trees and plants cast upon it by the waves, a soil upon which they rapidly grow to overshadow its dazzling white surface. Entire trunks of trees, which are carried by the rivers from other countries and islands, find here, at length, a resting place, after their long wanderings: with these some small animals, such as lizards and insects, form the first inhabitants. Even before the trees form a wood, the real sea-birds nestle here; strayed land-birds take refuge in the bushes; and at a much later period, when the work has been long since completed, man also appears, builds his hut on the fruitful soil, formed by the corruption of the leaves of the trees, and calls himself lord and proprietor of this new creation."

The reflections of Kotzebue are just and natural.

"The spot on which I stood filled me with astonishment, and I adored in silent admiration the omnipotence of God, who had given even to these minute animals, the power to construct such a work. My thoughts were confounded when I considered the immense series of years that must elapse before such an island can rise from the fathomless abyss of the ocean, and become visible on the surface. At a future period, they will assume another shape; all the islands will join, and form a circular slip of earth, with a pond or lake in the circle; and this form will again change, as these animals continue building, till only one great island be visible. It is a strange feeling to walk about on a living island, where all below is actively at work. And to what corner of the earth can we penetrate where human beings are not already to be found? In the remotest regions of the north, amidst mountains of ice, under the burning sun of the equator, nay even in the middle of the ocean, on islands which have been formed by animals, they are met with."

FROM KNOT'S ESSAYS.

On being disgusted with bashfulness in Boys.

To prevent the evil effects which, from attempting things beyond their strength, nature seems to have given many animals that instinctive knowledge of their want of ability which produces caution. The bird, while it is callow, never leaves the nest, unless by accidental fall; and when its plumage is grown to a considerable degree of perfection, it takes but short flights at a time, and seems unwilling to lose sight of its parent and nurse. It is not till the wings have acquired strength and agility, that it leaves the

branches, or the ground, and dares to soar undauntedly in the fields of air, unmindful of the nest and fostering feathers, which lately supplied it with warmth and protection.

Something of a similar diffidence, arising from conscious immaturity of power, appears to me to take place in the human mind at the puerile age; and I cannot help thinking it truly amiable; yet it is stigmatised with the odious name of shyness and sheepishness, and many parents appear more solicitous to divest their children of it, than to furnish them with any grace, virtue, or accomplishment. By dint of great pains, they often succeed in thus forcing the rosebud to expand immature its leaves; but I think they are greatly mistaken in their management, and that the uneasiness at seeing their children diffident is totally misplaced.

If, indeed, the diffidence which they lament were likely to continue through life, I agree with them that it would be a great misfortune. It would prevent exertion, in a thousand instances, where exertion would be rewarded with profit and honor; and it would occasion the child much causeless anxiety. But in general, there is no danger of its continuance beyond the period of immaturity, at which it is certainly natural, and rather pleasing and graceful, in the eyes of sensible observers. I contend that it is caused by conscious inability arising from youth, and that it will of itself give place to a proper confidence, as soon as it feels a consciousness of power matured and confirmed by age.

I believe I may go farther and assert, that this unfashionable diffidence, which many fathers and mothers labor to remove, even in the tender period of early infancy, is favorable to growth in mental vigor and virtuous principles. All who are to excel in future must devote a previous time to discipline. He who would one day speak must first listen. And, to return to the bird, to which I have already alluded, it is well known to the students in ornithology, or at least to those admirers of the feathered race called bird fanciers, that the finest singing birds listen when young to the old ones, and even when they have learned their notes venture only to record, as those gentlemen express it, that is, to sing in a soft low tone, almost as if they were ashamed of being heard. I have often heard the blackbird, who has afterwards made the woods resound with his melody, trying his skill or recording, under covert of a hawthorn, in so low a warbling, as scarcely to be distinguished amid the concert of the grove.

The mind collects images of things, and forms opinions during the immature state, at which it scarcely ventures to employ the tongue in utterance. And when a store of ideas is at last accumulated, it feels a spontaneous confidence, founded on conscious merit; and shines, at a mature age, with a lustre which it never would have displayed, if, instead of collecting ideas, it had been indulging its own pride in uttering vivacious nonsense.

I am of opinion that men of the greatest genius, of fine imagination and sensibility, were, of necessity, timid and diffident in the puerile period; and I wish parents not to infer from the diffidence and silence of their children, that they are naturally stupid. There is, indeed, an appearance of diffidence which arises from real dullness; but there is a real diffidence caused by excess of sensibility, and it is a favorable presage of all that is lovely and excellent in human nature. Parents will therefore endeavor to discriminate duly, before they decide on the abilities of their children, from the appearance of timidity or shyness in company, and their diffidence in saying or doing anything which their age has not afforded them opportunities to learn. They will be cautious of removing this veil which nature furnishes for defect, as she guards the blossom before it has acquired strength sufficient to admit of full expansion. If the bud, which would naturally expand, in April or May, were rudely opened in March, what fruit could justly be expected in August and September?

Nothing is more common than to observe parents introducing a boy of eight or nine years old into company, to balls, and to assemblies, with the professed intention of wearing off that sheepishness (for such is the ignominious term) which he may have unfortunately contracted at school or in the

nursery. Neither is he suffered to be silent, lest his friends should attribute silence to dullness. Contrary to his inclination, the poor boy must force himself to be pert and loquacious to all whom he encounters, or will be ridiculed and reproached for stupidity. Unfortunate mistake! If he should become a proficient at this early age, in the school of audacity, to what a height of impudence will he arrive in manhood? of impudence unsupported by knowledge or any real merit which can justify even confidence. Too many, in this age, are trained in this mistaken plan, which is the reason why we commonly meet with forward young men, who overpower all around them with noise, who are incapable of rational conversation, who are avoided by all sensible persons, and who associate with the only characters who can enjoy their company, gamesters, horse-jockies, phaton drivers, drunkards and debauchees. Their mistaken parents succeeded too well in divesting them, at an early age, of that diffidence which was natural, which was becoming, and would have been the means of preserving their innocence, their characters, their health, their fortune, every thing by which life is honorably embellished, and death rendered less formidable.

ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE.

[BY REQUEST.]

Youth should remember that speech is the gift of God, and that the government of the tongue requires that it be employed in the manner for which God intended it. It was designed for holy in contradistinction to unholy uses, for good in contradistinction to bad uses. The government of the tongue requires the use of such language as is not forbidden in the word of God.

It requires, *That men uniformly speak the truth.* All falsehood is strictly forbidden; and every sentence, uttered with an intention to deceive is of the nature of falsehood. Sometimes persons may be ignorant of subjects on which they have occasion to speak, and from ignorance may say things which are not strictly true; but when they speak according to the best of their knowledge, without any intentional deceit, they are said to speak the truth. Speaking truth implies that our speech be in accordance with our knowledge, and that it express our feelings and sentiments. If the tongue be prostituted in speaking falsehood, it does injury either to him who thus prostitutes it, or to some other person, or to both according to the nature and circumstances of the falsehood; it tends likewise to destroy confidence in testimony, and to excite distrust between man and man. Lying lips are abomination to the Lord; but they that deal truly are his delight. Lie not one to another; therefore putting away lying. Speak every man truth with his neighbor.

Again: The government of the tongue forbids the use of profane or obscene language. The tongue was not given to be employed in blasphemy, or in uttering profane oaths, or in using obscene language, calculated to pollute the minds of others. All oaths uttered in anger or sport are forbidden, as well as obscene and impure words. The command, thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, is binding on all persons, without exception. This command forbids a light and trifling use of any of the names of the Supreme Being, and all irreverence in our language concerning him. Said the Lord Jesus, Swear not at all, neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is his footstool; neither by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great king; neither shalt thou swear by thine head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. In this prohibition are specified some of the forms of profane oaths, which were prevalent among the Jews, to whom it was addressed, all of which, and all other profane oaths are forbidden, in the sweeping clause—swear not at all. Obscene language may be ranked with profane language, as it tends to corrupt and vitiate the mind. Evil communications corrupt good manners. Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth: but fornication and all uncleanness, let it not be once named among you, neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient.

The government of the tongue precludes the use of wrathful language. He who speaketh in anger generally provoketh passion in others. A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger. How often

has an unkind expression provoked resentment, and resentment led to contention, and contention to variance, and variance to open enmity. Most of the wars between nations, may be traced back to small differences, which with soft answers might have been reconciled, but which were widened and widened, till they terminated in open hostilities. The same is true of contentions between individuals. They arise from the license of the tongue, and might be avoided were that unwholesome member restrained.

Further: To govern the tongue requires that you say nothing disadvantageous to the reputation of others. Insinuations and suspicions are often thrown out concerning absent persons, which have no foundation, except in the minds of those who utter them.—These may be greatly to their personal injury, yet how often are they reported as undoubted facts. To spread a slanderous report, concerning which you have no knowledge, may be doing a great injury to a fellow being; and merely telling it, as a report, when it is in your power to suppress it, evinces a want of kindness to others.—When the means of information are in your reach, by reference to which you might ascertain what is reported of another to be untrue, you are bound, if you would govern your tongue, to prove that slanderous report untrue, or else suppress it by forbearing to give currency to it. It is not necessary that you say all, that may in truth be said, affecting the characters and interests of others, when there is no occasion for it. The command, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, requires you to be as careful of his reputation, as of your own. It is often the case, that things are spoken of persons, when they are not present, by those who would not presume to say the same in their presence. The characters of men are dear to them, and the principles of the gospel form a more effectual guard to their characters, when acted upon, than any law of civility, established by common usage.

The government of the tongue requires watchfulness over our speech in general. It is many times the part of wisdom to refrain from speaking at all. If our opinions will, in all probability, be misapprehended, or occasion offence, without prospect of good, it may be expedient to preserve silence. Indeed, in all cases when there is no occasion for speaking, the government of the tongue requires silence. And in intercourse with others, it requires us to consider how, what we are going to say, will affect them. This watchfulness, if habitual, will preserve you from saying things rashly, and things for which you will be sorry. A word spoken is gone, and whatever injury it may have done, it cannot be recalled. The tongue of the wise useth knowledge aright, but the mouth of fools poureth out foolishness: even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is accounted wise, and he that shutteth his lips is esteemed a man of understanding.

Finally: The government of the tongue implies acknowledgment and worship of God. The gift of speech renders us capable of expressing our sense of obligation and the homage of our hearts in words. To employ our tongues in the service of God, to raise our voices in praise to his name, to offer supplications at the throne of grace, with confessions of our sins, and thankfulness for mercies enjoyed, require restraint and watchful attention. It is evident God demands such acknowledgment of us, and requires our conversation in the world to savour of the holiness of the gospel. They who live unmindful of God, are said to be living without God in the world. They are without his favour, and in this sense are without God. Irreligious persons often say, our tongues are our own, we will employ them as we please. But has God no demand on you? Does he require no expressions of homage from you? Has he given you tongues to blaspheme his name and not to celebrate his praise? Or does he require the use of all your faculties, and that in all your language you should manifest reverence for his authority? Has he declared that for every idle word which men shall speak, they shall give account in the day of judgment? And can you suppose, youthful readers, that he does not require the government of your tongues? Reflect on the consideration presented you in this paper, and be watchful in respect to your speech. You are accountable to God for the use of speech, and you are hastening to that day of account, when every word of your lives will pass in solemn review.

Guardian.